



THE SHIPPENSBURG CIVIL WAR TRAIL PARTNERS:

Shippensburg Historical Society
Shippensburg Chamber of Commerce
Shippensburg University Applied History Program
Shippensburg Borough Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB)
Cumberland Valley Rails to Trails
Shippensburg Civil War Roundtable
March to Destiny Committee.

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Generous funding provided by: Representative Rob Kauffman, Senator Patricia Vance, the Shippensburg Borough Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB), and the Pennsylvania Department of Economic and Community Development, Office of Tourism, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Cover Photograph: The monument at Antietam to the 130th Pennsylvania Regiment that included 101 Shippensburg volunteers serving in Company D under the command of Captain James Kelso.

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THE WAR COMES TO A SMALL TOWN IN PENNSYLVANIA

When war broke out in 1861, Shippensburg was an ordinary small town in Pennsylvania. By the war's end, its residents had witnessed some of the most extraordinary events of the Civil War. The Shippensburg Civil War Trail brings you face to face with a community experiencing a monumental moment in American history. You will discover:

- The Battle of Shippensburg—among the first shots of the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863.
- The Rebel occupation of Shippensburg in 1863.
- Shippensburg's own General Samuel Sturgis—the hero of Antietam's Burnside's Bridge.
- The 130th Regiment, Co. D—raised in Shippensburg and tested by some of the war's bloodiest battles, including Antietam and Fredericksburg.
- The Shirk Brothers—three African-American brothers who were among the very first black soldiers to enlist and fight with the famed Massachusetts Regiments featured in the film *Glory*.
- Confederate looters—and merchants like the McLeans and the McPhersons who outsmarted the Confederates and saved their livelihoods.
- Regina Agle—waited anxiously at home with three small children while her husband Jacob's cavalry regiment advanced into Georgia.

Come discover the remarkable stories of lives changed forever by the American Civil War.

SHIPPENSBURG CIVIL WAR TRAIL



A SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR OF SHIPPENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CIVIL WAR

SHIPPENSBURG TRAIL SITES

1) Battle of Shippensburg (King & Earl Streets)

On June 24, 1863, around 2:00 pm in the afternoon, gunfire erupted on King Street as Captain William Boyd's 1st New York Cavalry dashed through town with the Confederate cavalry of General Albert G. Jenkins in full pursuit. By 3:00 pm, Jenkins and the Rebels had gained control of Shippensburg.

2) The Sherman "Union" House (King & Earl Street)

In June 1863, as the Rebel army approached Shippensburg, the proprietors of the Union House hotel worried that their business would draw the invaders' wrath. They quickly hired painters to whitewash the hotel's sign. To complete the job, the hotel was renamed the "Sherman House." The plan succeeded and the hotel survived the Confederate occupation of Shippensburg.

3) General Samuel Sturgis House (20 West King)

Samuel Sturgis was born in Shippensburg in 1822 and graduated from West Point in 1846. At the Battle of Antietam, it was men under his command who finally took Burnside's Bridge after numerous futile attempts throughout the day, a pivotal event that changed the course of the battle.

4) Shippensburg Historical Society (52 West King)

Hosts an annual summer exhibit on the Civil War. Collections contain rich resources on local Civil War history.

5) McLean House and Tannery (49 West King)

To protect his leather from Confederate foragers, tanner William McLean had false bottoms installed on the tanning vats that stood behind his house. He also hid hides under corn cobs and firewood in his woodshed. The Confederates never discovered his valuable stockpile of finished leather. McLean's son, corporal George McLean, died on December 21, 1862, from a gunshot wound sustained at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

6) McPherson & Cox Hardware (35 West King)

As the Confederate army approached, the McPhersons placed their store's most valuable merchandise in their fireplaces and hid the openings with wallpaper. When the Confederates arrived, they "purchased" most of the store's inventory but never noticed the hidden fireplaces.

7) J.C. Altick Drugstore (9 West King Street)

In June 1863, Confederate surgeons plundered druggist J.C. Altick's inventory of drugs and medical supplies, precious materials that were scarce in the wartime South.

8) Confederate Headquarters (1 West King Street)

On June 24, 1863, General Albert G. Jenkins established his headquarters in the building that formerly stood on this site. General Jenkins initially demanded payment of \$1,800 for the safety of the community, but later agreed to have residents provide food and feed to his troops encamped around town.

9) Cumberland Valley Railroad (Earl Street)

The Cumberland Valley Railroad provided the main rail link between Harrisburg and Hagerstown, Maryland. It transported critical ammunition to the Union forces at Antietam in 1862. In June 1863, Captain Boyd's 1st New York Cavalry detained the CVRR in Shippensburg in order to delay the Confederate advance up the valley.

10) Home of Captain James Kelso (110 East King)

In 1862, Kelso raised a company of 102 men from Shippensburg area that would become Company D of the 130th Pennsylvania Volunteers. They saw heavy fighting at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville and lost 8 men during nine months of service. Kelso's home was looted during the Confederate occupation of Shippensburg in June 1863, though he and his family were unharmed.

11) God's Little Acre (North Prince—Behind Vigilant Hose Co.)

There are two Shippensburg Civil War veterans buried in this cemetery: Jesse Fry and Richard D. Moore. There are 324 other Civil War veterans at rest in Shippensburg area cemeteries, including 295 in the Spring Hill Cemetery on North Morris Street.

12) Widow Agle's House (340 East King)

A "widow's cabin" constructed by the family of Jacob Agle who was killed in action in Georgia in 1863. His widow, Regina Waltrick Agle, lived here with her three children until her death in 1898. She supported herself by taking in sewing and tailoring. Starting in 1865, she began receiving a federal widow's pension of \$8.00 a month.

13) Locust Grove Cemetery (111-119 North Queen)

Final resting place of 26 black Civil War veterans. A brochure on those soldiers is available at the cemetery.

14) Indian Head (Dykeman) Spring (Dykeman Road)

On June 25, 1863, General Junius Daniel's 2,294 Confederate troops encamped at this spring-fed pond. Over the next two days, the Confederate force grew to over 15,700—almost nine times the town's 1,800 residents. On June 27, the Rebels departed for Harrisburg, but changed course in Carlisle for the town of Gettysburg. By July 4, nearly half of Daniel's men would be killed, wounded or missing in action.

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